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When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph.

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## SHRINERS PLEASED

Potentate Keese is Charmed With Hawaii.

Dr. P. H. Keese, Potentate of Al Koran Temple of Cleveland, Ohio, who is in charge of the party of Shriners who are visiting the islands, says that the visitors have had a royal time in Hawaii.

The party arrived on the Ventura, August 24, and after touring the islands, will leave on the Alameda this morning. Dr. Keese gave the following impressions of his visit to an Advertiser reporter yesterday:

"I think that I can bespeak the sentiments of the entire party when I say that the visit has been perfect in every respect and that words cannot express the many beauties and charms of these islands. Certainly you have everything that could be desired to make the Paradise of the Pacific perfect—ladies and gentlemen and a land of poetry and flowers. Our stay at the Hawaiian Hotel has been eminently satisfactory. We have been entertained right royally. Our visit to Kilauea was delightful.

"The frank open-hearted hospitality of the people of Honolulu has made a deep impression on the hearts of the members of our party. We leave your fair land with hearts full of love and gratitude for everything Hawaiian. I have traveled over a good part of the world, but I think that this is the most beautiful country that I ever visited. I had great expectations and had heard of great things but I don't think that the half has been told of the beauties of these islands. One of the greatest charms of the country is the hospitality of its people. I don't believe that any of our party will feel satisfied until they make another visit to the islands.

"Hawaii is an ideal spot for the tour-

ist. The pretty costumes and happy faces of its cosmopolitan people are full of interest. With a little work it seems to me that a goodly number of excursions such as ours might be brought this way. We would have had a hundred in our party if it had not been for the dull times in the East. The Promotion Committee did all in its power to assist us. One thing is sure, every person who visits you is a living advertisement for Hawaii.

"There has not been a single unpleasant incident since we landed. There seems to be no tendency on the part of the people to rob the tourist. I consider the hotel accommodations of the island simply elegant and very reasonable. The only drawback is the high steamer rates. You can make a trip of twice the duration to Europe for the same money. Not only are the regular rates high but the companies do not make any such reductions for parties and excursions as the railroads do. For instance, the regular rate from Cleveland to San Francisco is something like \$122.35, but for the Templar Conclave the railroads made a rate of \$60. On the mainland railroads give a rate of 1-1-3 for the round trip for parties of fifteen or more but the steamer companies make very slight reductions. If this obstacle was removed and with good advertising you ought to get many of the people who now spend their time in Florida and Southern California. This class of people would not stay here a few weeks merely but would spend several months and be a big source of revenue.

"Another thing, I believe that the United States government should turn all the revenue received from this territory for the next five years at least back into the islands by using it to build docks, breakwaters and other needed government works."

In the "impression book" at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Dr. Keese inscribed the following tribute to Hawaii: "Hawaii—the one place on earth where one could live, love and laugh always."

Copies now on sale at all book stores of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, a monthly magazine of forestry, entomology and agriculture, issued under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Price 10 cents a copy.

## MAKING AMERICANS OF YOUNG HAWAIIANS

"Our hold on the Pacific" being among the favorite head-lines of the American press at this period, it may be interesting to note the progress made toward Americanizing "The Key to the Pacific," as the new Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A., has justly been styled. Nothing can better indicate this progress than a glance at the admirable strides of the American free public school system, augmented by the no less successful kindergartens, established throughout the islands. True, this work had been pretty well advanced by Americans prior to the reaching out of Uncle Sam's mighty arm into the Pacific, so that when the expansive experiment moved westward and Hawaii was gathered into the fold, the foundation for the making of good citizens had already been commenced.

The question before that time had been, "Citizens of what nation?" Of course the Hawaiians were anxious to maintain the reins of government. Their experiments, though, proved to the whites that sooner or later some other nation would come along, scoop in the islands, and thus secure what is now recognized as being one of the most commanding positions in the vast Pacific. Ever alert, Uncle Sam made prompt application to the old saw, "First come, first served." This was in hearty accord with, and prompted by, the American population, whose interests in the islands made annexation very acceptable.

Not so with a large part of the native Hawaiians, who saw in the movement the inauguration of governmental methods at variance with their own free and easy, non-progressive tactics. Their fears, being entirely correct, have led them to draw the color line against the whites politically, and renewed efforts are being made to exclude "American-Americans" from the law-making bodies and from public office. In view of these circumstances, and while every effort is being made by the United States to win over these stubborn kanakas, the important work of training the young in American ways and principles is progressing with the encouraging strides which ever go hand in hand with our national school system.

The number of pupils in the public and private school of Hawaii, with the nationalities which they represent, is as follows:

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Hawaiian	4,146	757	4,903
Port-Hawaiian	1,093	876	2,869
American	447	305	812
British	143	97	240
German	155	182	337
Portuguese	2,876	1,248	4,124
Scandinavian	74	24	98
Japanese	1,785	208	1,993
Chinese	931	494	1,425
Porto Ricans	539	57	596
Other foreign	100	51	151
Total	13,189	4,328	17,518

To instruct this heterogeneous mass

the public schools employ 380 teachers and the private schools 229. The majority of the teachers are "Americans from America," although every encouragement is given to the "newer Americans" to qualify as instructors, resulting in 117 of the latter being added to the teaching force. There is a case here of a Portuguese young lady whose parents came to work on the sugar plantations, receiving wages of twenty to twenty-five dollars a month. She distinguished herself in school, studied, and passed her examinations for a first-class certificate, and, having occupied positions as assistant, is now principal of a large school at a salary of \$1,000 a year, with a good prospect of future advancement.

With annexation of course came compulsory attendance of children between the ages of six and fifteen. This was a revelation to the various races, especially the Orientals, many of whom had thought schools in their own languages an excellent sufficiency. However, they readily acquiesced, and there being no factories in Hawaii to send the little ones to as in the more enlightened eastern portions of the United States, there is no effort made to evade sending them to school. So the work of education progresses steadily. The English language is being mastered by the young, love for the stars and stripes is being inculcated into their hearts, insuring for the Territory a coming race of true Americans. When one stops to consider that the superstitions of the ancient Hawaiians still hold sway in many families, the work of the teachers would seem to be quite difficult, if not discouraging. To think that strange customs, such as the beating of a sick man on the head with a Bible to drive out evil spirits, prevail in this age, is by itself discouraging, but these fallacies are pointed out effectively to the young, and it is safe to say will disappear with the present generation.

Of especial importance to the Hawaiian Territory are the free kindergartens, of which there are an even dozen, with over six hundred little ones enrolled, chiefly of foreign-born parentage. Teachers especially qualified for this particular work have been secured from various States of the Union. Some strange cases of childish misery and neglect are brought to their notice. One child in particular has three brothers and sisters. Most of the care they receive she gives them, for they are incumbered with a bad, dirty, lazy, ignorant mother. The physicians engaged by the kindergartens save many children from the cruel and absurd treatment which ignorant parents, many brought up under the most marvelous superstitions, often resort to. Through all the kindergarten work the little ones are reared on the American plan, and to this excellent training is due in part the encouraging progress of the public schools to which

## MEN, I'LL CURE YOU!



Let any man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him I will forfeit \$1,000 if I fail. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent interest. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Most of the belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men: James P. Daniels, 709 Divisadero street, San Francisco. He was cured of a back trouble of 12 years' standing.

J. M. Gaskill, 220 Chestnut ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., who says I cured him of Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness and Lumbago from which he had suffered 15 years.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into wornout humanity and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you inclose this ad.

**DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market St., San Francisco.**

they advance.

Ah Wong, an Americanized Chinaman of prominence in Honolulu, says of the children of his own race: "They are the shyest of all, often crying for several days upon entering the school, and sometimes clinging to older brothers and sisters or little nurse-girls for weeks before they feel at home in the new surroundings. Once acquainted, however, they are the most devoted and regular in attendance. Even at this early age they are eager to work and learn, but are often too old to play, laughing at the silly skips and games of the other children. It is some time before they can lose themselves in a game, but after a while they become as playful as American children. A few weeks of this training and the young Chinaman is no longer content to sit on the door-step and look into space for hours at a time, or walk sedately back and forth on the porch. He soon becomes as lively as the 'American kid,' has so many ideas

and needs so many things to carry out these ideas, and makes so much noise in the process, that frequently mothers come to complain of the kindergartens. The child can no longer be bound down by a high board fence and a rubbish heap. He has rubbed up against the American boy, and is rapidly learning his ways and inclinations."

Aside from the public school training, there are institutions for Chinese and Japanese boys and young men, also for native Hawaiians and other races, maintained by philanthropic Honolulu citizens. All are performing excellent work in building up a citizenship of vital importance to the interests of the United States in the Pacific. The young people of Hawaii, if not their parents, are sincere in their affection for the American flag, and send greetings of "Aloha" ("Love to you") to Uncle Sam and all the children of the great nation to which they now belong.—Howard C. Mohr in Leslie's Weekly.

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